

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS REACT TO IBM COMPUTER ARRESTS IN U.S.

OW231055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo Jun 23 KYODO -- Japanese government officials said Wednesday the arrest of Japanese businessmen in California on charges of conspiring to transport stolen information on IBM computers would not greatly worsen the current bilateral trade strains.

The Japanese companies involved, meanwhile, denied at hastily arranged news conferences they engaged in organized illegal operations in the United States to obtain confidential material on the local computer industry.

The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) declined comment on the case pending an investigation into details. But a Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be identified, said the case is a question involving private business and will be dealt with accordingly. "I don't think it is directly connected with the strained Japan-U.S. economic relations," he added.

A senior MITI official said the incident is a judicial problem. "I don't believe it appropriate to link it directly to the trade friction."

Japan agreed with the United States and other industrial democracies at their summit in Versailles, France, early this month to cooperate in high technology development. With a working party to be set up soon under the agreement, some officials expressed concern the incident could adversely affect the work. But top MITI officials said Japan will go ahead as scheduled, including closer cooperation with the United States in the high-technology sphere.

Senior officials of Hitachi Ltd., four of whose employees were arrested by the U.S. FBI together with an affiliate employee, said it is the company's established rule to collect information "in a just and fair manner without illegal activities."

Yasukichi Hatano, head of Hitachi's computer division, told a news conference: "If the incident is true, it may be right to suppose that something went wrong in the course of information-gathering activities entrusted to a local consulting company." Investigative activities are conducted by individual experts visiting the United States, not by the company as a whole, he said. But he suggested possible company commitment to the case, saying the dollar 622,000 allegedly paid for confidential IBM information "is such a large sum that they (the employees concerned) must have consulted the parent firm."

The incident came at a time when Japanese computer manufacturers are threatening to erode the advantage of IBM and other U.S. competitors.

Collecting information related to IBM through staff staying in the "silicon valley" in California is of strategic importance to Japanese companies desperate for data which would help permit them to keep up with IBM's latest computers, industry sources said. IBM unveiled last December a new model based on a renewed software design system allowing sharply increased information storage.

Japanese companies, including Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. involved in the case, can come up with models interchangeable with the new IBM machine but are lagging in developing software for them, the source said.

Pointing out the start last November of an undercover operation against Hitachi by the FBI generally coincided with the announcement of the new IBM model. The sources said there is no denying the Japanese manufacturers were impatient then for any information available on IBM.

## Miyazawa Comments

OW231103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 23, KYODO -- Seniro Hitachi and Mitsubishi officials told separate MITI hearings that they could not confirm details of the incident other than the fact that the Japanese businessmen listed by the FBI as conspirators were their employees.

Hideo Ota, executive director of Mitsubishi, was quoted as telling MITI questioners that the company is taking a cautious attitude toward information gathering and that such an incident is "inconceivable."

Katsumi Fujiki, Hitachi executive director, said the company is trying to confirm how the dollar 622,000 allegedly paid to an FBI undercover was channeled, MITI officials said. MITI will decide how to handle the case after receiving reports from the companies on details of the incident, they added.

Mitsubishi later said in a statement the company is "convinced that there is no basis in law or fact" for the U.S. accusations its employees were involved in the alleged conspiracy. The company "has always maintained the highest standards of ethical business conduction in all of its dealings and requires all of its employees to follow the principle," it said.

"We will defend ourselves against such accusations whether they may relate to the company or any of its employees... These accusations appear to have arisen out of a terrible mistake by the U.S. Government authorities," it added.

A Japanese Government spokesman denied suggestions that the U.S. undercover operation was specifically aimed at Japanese business in connection with bilateral economic strains.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters such operations were previously directed against American congressmen, forcing some to resign. "You may feel that the operation was aimed at Japanese because such a scheme is banned in Japan, but this is not the case," he said.

He acknowledged industrial espionage is becoming a serious problem as competition for high technology grows keen, adding that the United States appears interested in how confidential data is stolen for possible passage to the communist bloc.

SUZUKI PREPARED TO CUT DEFENSE TO BALANCE BUDGET

OW231127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 23, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday he wants to restore the financial health "at any cost," even at the expense of defense spending. Speaking at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, Suzuki said he is still committed to his promise to balance the budget without raising taxes.

Fiscal 1981, which ended in March, produced an estimated yen 3 trillion (dollar 12 billion) deficit because of an unexpectedly sharp decline in tax revenues due to the current business recession.

Suzuki earlier said his government will try to make a national budget free of deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984. "I want to achieve financial reconstruction at any cost," Suzuki told the committee meeting. Therefore, Suzuki said, the government will streamline expenditures and try to keep a 1983 budget before the level of the current fiscal year in real terms. Although the government said defense spending will be treated as an exception, Suzuki said he will keep an increase in defense spending "as low as possible."

The overall fiscal 1982 budget increased 6.2 percent, compared with a 7.75 percent hike for defense outlays. Japan has been urged by the United States to raise its defense budget by at least 10 percent.



NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. WORLD MILITARY STRATEGY

SK200622 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2309 GMT 19 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 20 June commentary: "Adventuristic Rash Act Aimed at Provoking a New War"]

[Text] Schemes of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to provoke a new large-scale war and ignite a new war, particularly in Korea, are being further exposed.

In testimony before the military affairs committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Carlucci, under secretary of the U.S. Defense Department, said the immediate goal of the U.S. strategy against simultaneous occurrences of wars is to develop the ability to carry out three big wars in the Arab Gulf [as heard], Europe and the Far East.

Kelley, chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, also said that of the three big wars, one in the area of the Korean Peninsula is particularly important. This clearly reveals the wicked ambition of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to provoke wars of aggression in Korea and in various parts of the world.

The theory of simultaneous wars, and the theory of three big wars based on the theory of simultaneous wars, which the United States is advocating, are vicious war doctrines which clearly expose the U.S. imperialists' unchanged aggressive nature and their endless ambition for aggression.

The fact that the present U.S. administration has put forward the theory of three big wars is clear evidence that it is carrying out the most warlike policy of all U.S. administrations.

While running wild with an adventuristic military policy so as to find a way out of the serious political and economic crisis facing them, the U.S. imperialists are frantically accelerating preparations for provoking a new world war.

The U.S. imperialists have decided to disburse a huge sum for military expenditures in FY 83 -- a record-breaking one for peacetime -- and they are accelerating improvement of the existing military forces' combat capabilities.

They are continuously reinforcing the U.S. troops stationed overseas and increasing the number of aggressive military bases; they are consolidating aggressive military blocs and fabricating new military blocs.

That the U.S. imperialists are clamoring about development of the ability to conduct three big wars is an adventuristic rash act which shows that they will not hesitate to provoke a world war to dominate, above all, major areas abundant in resources and military points of strategic importance on the basis of such large increases in armaments and war preparations. Such a policy will only aggravate the tense international situation and aggravate the danger of war.

The remarks by the chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, to the effect that the United States attaches a special importance to the Korean Peninsula in carrying out the three big wars mean that they are pointing a spear of aggression at the Korean people.

It is an unchanged aggressive policy for the U.S. imperialists to dominate the whole of Korea by means of force by eternally holding onto South Korea as their colony and military base. This is one of the most important world strategies of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to make the Korean Peninsula the first test site for their power policy.

Here lies the reason why the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are running wild, while babbling that South Korea is more necessary than ever before to U.S. national interests and why the United States attaches the greatest importance to South Korea -- to prepare for provoking a new war in Korea.

Recently, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said that there are well-equipped puppet army and U.S. forces in South Korea that would be quickly mobilized in case of an emergency.

South Korea is further being turned into a powderkeg of a new war and a base for a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are endlessly augmenting the aggression forces in South Korea and the puppet army and continuously introducing modern war means. They have recently decided to hand to South Korea military supplies worth \$2 billion in preparation for an emergency.

Several hundred nuclear arms are already stationed in South Korea and the U.S. imperialists are trying to introduce afresh neutron bombs and nuclear missiles to be used in war theaters.

After having worked out war plans, including one for a nuclear war, while babbling about a preemptive strike and about smashing the enemy at the initial stage of war, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs have been waging exercises for an all-out war, like "Team Spirit", almost every day in order to complete the war plans.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists will provoke, with no hesitation, a brigandish war of aggression against the Korean people at any time. Due to the U.S. imperialists' schemes to provoke a new war, the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula has not been removed and an acute situation, in which a new war may break out at any moment, continues.

It is not by chance that the U.S. imperialists openly call the Korean Peninsula a strained theater of war. If a war should break out in Korea, it would easily spread to other areas and might bring about nuclear ravages.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of aggression and war who wantonly violate the national sovereignty of the Korean people and war maniacs who threaten the peace of the Korean Peninsula.

The issue of blocking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defending the peace of Korea and of the world is an important one which is related to the destiny of mankind.

Vigorously waging struggles against the U.S. imperialists wherever they try to victimize others under their scheme of aggression is the most important guarantee for safeguarding peace.

The world's peace-loving peoples will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the trend of the times, withdraw their aggression forces from all places, including South Korea, where they try to victimize others under their scheme of aggression, and should not pursue any longer the adventuristic policy of war.

If the U.S. imperialists continue pursuing the reckless policy of war, it will only bring about their own ruin.

#### DPRK GROUPS MARK 25 JUNE WAR ANNIVERSARY

##### CPRF Statement

SK200418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Lorean 2300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Statement issued 18 June by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on eve of "25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism"]

[Text] After causing harrowing disasters and misfortunes by lighting the flames of an aggressive war in Korea 23 years ago, the U.S. imperialists are still now traversing the road of disgraceful crimes against the Korean people. Continuously occupying half of our fatherland, the U.S. imperialists have forced the South Korean people to suffer the status of colonial slavery and imposed the unbearable hardship of national division on all our fellow countrymen.

The U.S. imperialists are ringleaders who have forced our fellow countrymen to suffer the tragedy of division -- the biggest national tragedy in history -- and are the arch-enemy of the Korean people.

Proceeding from an ardent desire to more vigorously pioneer the road of reunification and national salvation with the 50,000 fellow countrymen on the eve of 25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism, we sternly expose to the world the U.S. imperialists' wicked crimes of dividing our people and of opposing reunification. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have divided our fatherland.

The Korean people, who have lived harmoniously for a long time in a single country as a homogeneous people, did not want to be divided. Totally because of the U.S. imperialists' criminal policy of aggression, the Korean people have been divided in our era, suffering an unprecedented national misfortune and tragedy.

The U.S. imperialists sought to divide our country out of the heinous aggressive desire to swallow up half of Korea with the defeat of the Japanese imperialists in the 1940's. Initially, they tried to swallow the whole of Korea. The rascals, who had begun extending the tentacles of aggression more than 100 years ago, covetous of the favorable strategic position of our country, tried to fulfill their long-cherished wild desire for aggression and make Korea an advance base for aggression against the continent, taking advantage of their victory in World War II. Failing to arrive quickly in Korea because of the sudden defeat of the Japanese imperialists and because of the limits of their strength, however, the U.S. imperialists sought to formulate a criminal plan for division out of the piratic desire to occupy half of our country.

On 10 August 1945, the then U.S. President Truman, upon receiving a notice on the unconditional surrender of the Japanese imperialists, quickly called together the chiefs of the departments of state, army and navy and discussed with them the question of occupying Korea and instructed them to work out a detailed plan for a tri-departmental coordinating committee. In accordance with Truman's directives, former U.S. Secretary of State Rusk and former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, Bonesteel, who were serving at the Pentagon -- a den of aggression and war -- as staff officers of the U.S. Department of the Army, directly formulated a plan for the occupation of our country. Their aggressive confab on Korea ended with the sinister scheme to bisect our country along the 38th Parallel and grab South Korea. Later, this scheme was issued in the form of General Order No. 1. Thus, the 38th Parallel, the cursed demarcation line which has spelled such enormous calamities and misfortunes to our people, was drawn by the dark hand of U.S. imperialism. The Korean people, who ardently desired the road of independence when they shared the delight of liberation, faced the cursed situation in which the country was divided and in which half of the country was placed under the control of foreign forces.

The illegal, outrageous aggressive act of bisecting our national territory is a piratic act which could only be committed by the Yankee imperialists who have been accustomed to randomly invading and occupying others' territory, regarding the territory as their own if they needed it.

The U.S. imperialists divided our nation, which had shared the same blood and lived as an organic body. This is an indelible crime against our people. The criminal act of dividing our nation was committed more wickedly after they crept into South Korea. Having occupied South Korea by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists totally suppressed and dissolved the people's committees, which had been established at the initiative of the people, by resorting to the violence of a military government, thus blocking the road to a unified democratic government by the Korean people themselves. In addition, they blocked the 38th Parallel with bayonets as if it were a borderline and cut off the means of transportation and communications and the movements of the people between North and South, thus perpetrating the outrage of cutting off the vein of our nation.



Having crept into South Korea with the ostensible purpose of disarming the defeated Japanese Army, the rascals divided the territory and have been occupying half of it. This clearly reveals their nature as vicious aggressors.

Their criminal act of dividing Korea culminated in holding a separate election and faking up a puppet regime in South Korea. The establishment of a unified independent and sovereign state at an early date in the liberated fatherland was what the Korean people unanimously aspired for and what had already been assured internationally. This is why our people strongly opposed the U.S. imperialists' scheme to take advantage of the signboard of the United Nations and fake up a puppet regime in South Korea. In April 1948 they convened a joint meeting in Pyongyang of representatives of 56 political parties and public organizations that existed in North and South Korea. The meeting, reflecting the will of the nation, strongly opposed the U.S. imperialists' farce of holding a separate election and insisted on establishing a unified democratic government.

Violently trampling underfoot the will of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists faked up a puppet regime by holding a separate election in South Korea in May 1948 at the point of bayonets, thereby fixing the division of our nation.

The rascals babbled that the election was a free election held under UN supervision and that the puppet regime was the sole legitimate government. This was a brazen ruse to conceal the illegitimacy and fictitiousness of the farce of faking up the puppet regime. How can the election -- which was held according to the election law enacted by the U.S. military administration and at the point of bayonets of U.S. troops -- be a free election conducted at the will of the South Korean people, and how can the regime which came into being through the illegal election be a legitimate government?

No matter what sophistry they may come up with, the U.S. imperialists cannot excuse themselves for the condemnable crime of having invented a neocolonial ruling system and fixing the division of our nation by faking up the puppet regime in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who have not only divided our country but also viciously obstructed reunification.

Since the day their country was divided, the Korean people have struggled for the country's reunification. The days of national division lasting for 37 years are ones linked with the Korean compatriots' burning aspirations for national reunification and their unrelenting struggles for national reunification.

Despite our nation's burning aspiration and relentless struggles, the country has failed to be reunited. This is entirely due to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are stubbornly obstructing Korea's reunification. The U.S. imperialists, who divided Korea and lord it over as colonial rulers in South Korea, have viciously suffocated the South Korean people's movement for national reunification. They have not hesitated to do anything if it is conducive to obstructing our country's reunification.

Each time the movement for national reunification rose to a high water mark in South Korea and a favorable situation was created for national reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors kicked up a whirl of fascism to crush them and created violent scenes of soaking this land with our compatriots' blood.

The U.S. imperialists were the real criminals who cooked up a military coup by manipulating the military gangster Pak Chong-hui in the early 1960's and brutally suppressed and destroyed political parties, public organizations and personages of various circles who demanded reunification when the irresistible current of reunification was flowing in South Korea after the 19 April popular uprising.



With regard to this, Allen Dulles, then director of the U.S. CIA, admitted their criminal act against the reunification of Korea by saying: "The most successful of the U.S. CIA activities overseas during my term in office was the military revolution in South Korea. If the United States remained a passive onlooker, the people might have supported the mobs demanding unification of the North and South."

Also, early in the 1970's when the entire land of the country was filled with an ardent desire for reunification of the fatherland as the North-South dialogue was proceeding, the tricky and outrageous wretches instigated the puppets to frame up the so-called Yusin system, a system of North-South confrontation, a system of national division and a fascist system, thereby stifling the growing sentiment for the reunification of the fatherland in South Korea.

From the beginning, the U.S. imperialists had always been the most vicious disturber of North-South dialogue. It was the U.S. imperialists who said they welcomed the dialogue and yet poured cold water on the dialogue and created artificial obstacles by saying that the reunification of the Korean Peninsula should be accomplished by the United Nations. At the same time, it was the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, against the three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which the North and the South noted in the joint statement, clamored that they would not withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and augmented the aggressive forces and went on a rampage in preparing for war.

In particular, at the start of the 1980's when the sentiment for democracy and reunification was rising to a new high in South Korea following the 26 October incident, the U.S. imperialists installed the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan to commit a massacre in Kwangju and ruthlessly quell the South Korean people's movement for reunification.

Because of the fiendish atrocities of the U.S. imperialists -- who said that the Kwangju citizens who clamored for justice on behalf of the country should be brought under control by iron fists, and who moved their huge aggressive forces of the Pacific region to the vicinity of South Korea to threaten and blackmail the people and mobilized tens of thousand of puppet troops who were under their control to commit an indiscriminate massacre by turning Kwangju into a sea of blood -- our nation is still grinding its teeth with indignation and the conscience of the world is continuing to curse.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' atrocious oppression of the reunification movement of the South Korean people, many political parties and public organizations have been buried and many patriots and people died with burning animosity.

Under the guns and swords of the bloody suppression of the U.S. imperialists, Messrs Kim Ku, Yo Un-hyong and Cho Pong-am, who set out on the road of the reunification of the fatherland, and Comrades Kim Chong-tae and Choe Hyong-ku and numerous other patriots were sacrificed ruthlessly. Even today, Kim Tae-chung, many other politicians and democratic personages, youths and students and religious people are suffering in prison and being arrested and imprisoned just because of their demand for reunification of the fatherland.

The outrageous crimes of the U.S. imperialists, who carried on the rule of bestial suppression and atrocious massacres to quash the South Korean people's desire for reunification and stifle the reunification movement, show they are, indeed, fiendish murderers who do not hesitate to extinguish another nation so as to achieve their aggressive ambition.

To oppose the reunification of our country, the U.S. imperialists zealously egged the puppets on to antagonism and confrontation between fellow countrymen. It is a stereotyped method of aggression which the U.S. imperialists have continued to employ throughout history. They play others off against each other and fish in troubled waters.

In our country, too, with a wicked ambition to realize their aggressive plan by playing the Korean people off against each other, the U.S. imperialists, from the first day of their landing in South Korea, have continued to promote friction and distrust and to intensify confrontation among our people.

Every time we put forward fair and realistic reunification proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they instigate the puppets to oppose them and let them launch a wholesale propaganda campaign against us.

In particular, under the slogan of anticommunism, the U.S. imperialists have viciously whipped up confrontation between fellow countrymen. Anticommunism is the slogan of antagonism and confrontation which the U.S. imperialists made the South Korean puppets uphold to realize their aggressive ambition. They instigated anticommunist confrontation by saying that they would render unlimited support for all parties and factions and governments which oppose communism. According to this, the past and present South Korean puppets have declared anticommunism as a policy of state and promoted friction and confrontation within the nation by staging all kinds of anticommunist farces.

Under the slogan of anticommunism, the U.S. imperialists are leading the antagonism and confrontation within the nation even to military confrontation. On the pretext of balance of strength between the North and the South, they have continued to introduce up-to-date lethal weapons and operational equipment into South Korea and viciously schemed to instigate the puppets to confrontation.

Even at a time when the 4 July North-South joint statement was announced and the North and South were continuing the dialogue for peaceful reunification, they supported the puppets with dollars and weapons and egged them on to confrontation with us, while raving that the South Korean puppets should be helped to adopt a stand of strength through the modernization of the puppets forces.

What desperate efforts they make for North-South military confrontation is well illustrated by the fact that they gave a fabulous amount of military aid to the tune of more than \$12.25 billion to the South Korean puppets over the 1948-81 period and by the fact they have aggravated the situation in our country by war exercises and military provocations more frequently committed recently through the mobilization of the puppets.

Due to such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who have fostered division and confrontation among fellow countrymen, upwards of 700,000 young and middle-aged people suffer disgrace in South Korea as a buffer against communism for the United States and nearly 10 million fellow countrymen, men and women, young and old, are falling victim to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war by being bound to civilian military organizations.

Originally, there were neither mutual distrust nor antagonistic relations among the Korean people who maintained homogeneous bloodlines. The tragic state that the sentiment of distrust and confrontation has come to exist within our nation and the North and the South have come to confront each other with their huge armed forces with a military demarcation line between them is the product of the wicked maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists scheming to play the Korean people off against each other.

If it had not been for the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in internal affairs, our nation would never have been divided and there would never have been such a miserable situation where the people confront each other at gunpoint. All the internal problems of the nation could have been settled by the concentrated efforts of the people.

The history of the division of the nation clearly shows that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in South Korea and as long as their colonial rule continues, the reunification question -- the cherished desire of the nation -- and the internal problems of the nation can never be resolved.

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and are making a desperate bid to create two Koreas for the permanent division of our country.

The disasters and misfortunes which our nation has suffered because of the nearly 40-year long division of the fatherland are beyond description. Because of the division of the country, it has been unable to achieve a unified development of the country, the people have been forced to live apart and are unaware of the whereabouts of their families and relatives, thus suffering indescribable agonies. The unified nature of the nation, which has a long history, is now withering away.

Should the nation's division, which has already caused unprecedented national tragedies, continue, how many great misfortunes and suffering this will bring!

The U.S. imperialists, however, are carrying out a wicked criminal scheme to create two Koreas with a view to dividing our nation once and for all. At the juncture of a momentous turn when a bright vista was opened for national reunification with the publication of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, the U.S. imperialists challenged our nation's ardent desire for reunification by seeking two Koreas. In June 1973 they made the puppets publish the so-called 23 June special statement, the core of which was simultaneous entry into the United Nations, an open claim for two Koreas. As to their simultaneous entry into the United Nations, it was a criminal slogan to have two Koreas internationally legalized. To this wicked end, they babbled that legalizing the status of division on the Korean Peninsula is realistic and is an idea acceptable in the international political arena.

The U.S. imperialists have not only maneuvered to realize simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross recognition on the international stage in a bid to have two Koreas legalized, but also committed the unpardonable crime of building a concrete wall along the middle part of the territory.

Underlying all criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists against Korea's reunification are the U.S. troops in South Korea, the basic obstacle to national reunification. Having deployed tens of thousands of troops in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are militarily supporting the puppets who are rejected by the nation, driving them to the road of treachery, intimidating the South Korean people and obstructing reunification.

No matter what excuse and sophistry they may come up with, the U.S. imperialists cannot justify an illegal military occupation. No Korean has ever asked for the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. The South Korea-U.S. mutual defense pact cannot constitute grounds for the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea.

South Korea is a U.S. colony. The so-called Republic of Korea Government is merely a shield covering up their colonial rule. The pact concluded with a puppet regime -- which cannot represent the South Korean people for it is a neocolonial ruling system invented and maintained by the U.S. imperialists -- is illegal and the military occupation based on it cannot be justified. This is obvious.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is a problem envisaged in the Korean Armistice Agreement and is decided upon in the resolution of the UN General Assembly. Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists have kept their forces in South Korea for nearly 40 years, refusing to withdraw them and even reinforcing them. This is a brazen aggressive act designed to occupy another's territory for an indefinite period.

The U.S. imperialists describe this arrogant act of aggression as something designed to ensure the security of the Korean Peninsula and to protect someone. This shows the culmination of the brazenness and wickedness of Yankee imperialism. Have the U.S. imperialists -- for whom aggression and plunder is a part of life -- crept into another's territory, several thousand miles away across the ocean, to ensure the security of the Korean Peninsula and protect the South Korean people?



Their insidious intention is clearly revealed in their open claim that South Korea is strategically very important and the defense line for the interests of the United States can be protected only with U.S. ground forces in South Korea. Thus, the real purpose of the U.S. imperialists in talking so much about protection and security is to gratify their wild aggressive desire. Though they may put up different signboards -- ranging from ally to protection to security -- the U.S. imperialists have not changed their goal to hold onto South Korea indefinitely as a colonial military base of their own.

The distressing history of the division of our country which began in the 1940's, consequent upon the brigandish aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, has not come to an end in the 1980's. There exists the danger of permanent division.

The U.S. imperialist are, indeed, the Korean people's sworn enemy which has brought the tragic history of distress and disgrace of national division, previously unknown in the history of our nation spanning thousands of years, and the heinous enemy of national reunification which is running amok to obstruct the reunification of our country and create two Koreas.

Carrying the grievances and burning hatred of the Korean people suffering from tragic national division, we once again strongly denounce the condemnable crimes of the U.S. imperialists who have occupied half the fatherland and are viciously maneuvering to perpetuate our nation's division.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have taken the road of wicked crimes against the Korean people cannot go unscathed. They have already started to be humiliated by the South Korean people. Anti-U.S. sentiment is growing in South Korea. Angry voices demanding "Yankee, go home!" are louder. The Stars and Stripes that fluttered in the wind is being hauled down to the ground, trampled underfoot and burned.

The flames of anti-U.S. struggle which rose in Kwangju, Pusan, Seoul and elsewhere in South Korea are a manifestation of the South Korean people's protest against the aggressors and an expression of their surging indignation at the unpardonable crimes of the U.S. imperialists who have divided our country and have been obstructing its reunification for nearly 40 years.

To struggle to have the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from the fatherland, fanning the flames of anti-U.S. struggle of national salvation that rose in South Korea, is the noble duty of Korean people in the North and South.

Driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea ensures the reunification of the fatherland which the compatriots have been looking forward to and points to the road to independence, sovereignty and democracy which the South Korean people are so ardently longing for.

Korean compatriots at home and abroad who love the nation and desire reunification should wage a more powerful anti-U.S. struggle wherever they are to get the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn and crush the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and maneuvers for interference.

Another obstacle to reunification is the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has become a faithful servant to the U.S. imperialists and a frontman for their colonial rule, is an ugly traitor and atrocious murderer who clamps down on the South Korean people's righteous anti-U.S. struggle of national salvation.

United under the banner of reunification and national salvation, the South Korean people should carry out a bolder struggle to bring down traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Our nation's noble and patriotic cause against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and division and for establishment of a new Korea, reunified and independent, is sure to win!



## Social Groups' Joint Statement

SK230503 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement issued 22 June by 18 DPRK social organizations on anti-U.S. struggle month]

[Text] Each year, designating the period from 25 June, the day when the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea, till 27 July, the day when the armistice agreement on the Korean war was concluded, as the month of the anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. imperialists aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, the world's peace-loving people have expressed their positive support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

On the occasion of the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, the entire Korean people extend deep thanks to governments, international democratic organizations, progressive political parties and social organizations and the world's peace-loving people for positively supporting their just struggle.

The month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle this year will be observed under circumstances in which the situation in Korea is reaching a higher pitch of strain than ever due to the U.S. imperialists' frenzied maneuvers to provoke a new war.

Thirty-two years have passed since the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea; 29 years have elapsed since the cease-fire. However, Korean reunification, which all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people seek, has not been realized and the truce has not been turned into a durable peace. This is totally attributable to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to perpetuate national division and provoke a new war.

Since the first days when the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, they have sought the aggressive purpose of conquering all of Korea and the whole world by adopting South Korea as their stepping stone and have converted the entire land of South Korea into a powder magazine for war and a military bridgehead.

The U.S. imperialists' frantic maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea are reaching an extreme, particularly this year. Because of this, a grave situation reminiscent of the time when the U.S. imperialists waged the war of aggression in Korea is being created in our country.

Instead of learning a due lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists are running amok, provoking a new war of aggression in Korea.

Babbling that the Korean peninsula is a region vital to U.S. interests, the U.S. Reagan administration has made violent remarks that, to defend the peninsula, it will neither decline to use armed force nor exclude the use of nuclear arms.

By sending countless war bosses to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have perfected tangible operational tactics to carry war plans into effect by holding South Korea-U.S. annual defense consultative meetings and South Korea-U.S. joint military councils with the puppets.

To further perfect preparations for provoking war, the U.S. imperialists have continuously staged large-scale military exercises. A good example is the Team Spirit '82 war exercise which was staged for 70 days from 13 February by mobilizing up-to-date combat equipment, including nuclear weapons, and large-scale armed forces numbering about 160,000. In terms of its content and nature, this vast war exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists was a test war and a preliminary war against the northern half of the republic.

From the outset of the new year, the U.S. imperialists worked out a new military buildup plan to introduce more forces of aggression into South Korea, and they are pushing ahead with it on a full scale. The U.S. imperialists deployed sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close support fighters, instituted a strategic air control command, doubled naval forces and added innumerable warships, including frigates and guided missile destroyers, in South Korea. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists armed the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea with 155-mm self-propelled howitzers and mobile missiles -- up-to-date lethal weapons -- which have never been provided to any unit stationed abroad. Moreover, they are continuously introducing modern equipment and weaponry, including various kinds of highly efficient artillery, sophisticated tanks and radar equipment into South Korea. In addition, they are scheming to drag neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles into South Korea and to deploy cruise missiles with the 7th Fleet.

The U.S. imperialists are rallying the South Korean puppets to the road of new war maneuvers and conspiring to make the Japanese reactionaries join a Korean war. They decided to transfer up-to-date Hawk missiles to the South Korean puppets this year. And the U.S. imperialists announced their contingency plan for supplying weapons to South Korean puppets and transferring ammunition worth \$2 billion and other war materials to South Korea in an emergency without the approval of the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening to form the U.S.-Japanese-South Korea military alliance system and plotting to drag the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a Korean war under the pretext of studying a continuously triggered military provocation against the DPRK around the Military Demarcation Line, perpetrating espionage acts by more frequently than ever infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace of our republic.

Since the truce, cases of military provocation and of violation of the armistice agreement triggered by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, which have been officially protested by our side at the Military Armistice Commission, number no less than about 344,800; from January till May this year, they number about 10,000.

The development of the recent situation shows that the adventurous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to wage a new war in Korea are reaching a very grave stage and war may be triggered again in Korea at any moment by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists have been engrossed in new war provocation maneuvers, dragging armed forces of aggression on a large scale into South Korea. This is aimed at realizing their wild desire to attack the northern half of the republic, occupying South Korea as their colonial military base forever. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are trying to hide their crimes of aggression by clamoring about the hackneyed threat of southward invasion and the North's superiority in military power. The U.S. imperialists cannot hide their aggressive nature with any slanderous propaganda.

It is too clear that if a war breaks out in Korea again it will develop into a worldwide nuclear war and, accordingly, mankind will suffer the innumerable, terrible ravages of war.

We sternly condemn the schemes by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for provoking a new war, recognizing them as a challenge to the entire Korean people and to the peace-loving people of the world who desire peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and as a threat to peace in Asia and the world.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and accelerating a new war are the very ringleaders heightening tension in Korea, hindering peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and forcing the tragedy of national division upon the Korean people over 37 long years.

To remove the danger of a new war in Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the United Nations Command in South Korea should be dismantled and all foreign troops stationed under the UN flag should be withdrawn from South Korea as demanded by the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stay in South Korea, the danger of war in Korea cannot be eliminated and the country cannot be reunified independently.

The attitude of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea will be the touchstone determining the future of the reunification of Korea.

Seven years have already passed since the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement. This resolution adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly was a just one reflecting the demands of the era of independence and the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. Nevertheless, far from implementing this just resolution, the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their occupation of South Korea and are running wild to trigger a new war behind the scenes, while clamoring as if their presence in South Korea were contributing to peace on the Korean Peninsula.

That the U.S. imperialist aggression forces have tried to justify their occupation of South Korea, while still calling themselves UN forces today when a quarter of a century has already passed since the armistice agreement was signed, is indeed unpardonable and anachronistic. It is already known that the so-called UN forces in South Korea are just nominal and that they are U.S. forces wearing the hats of the UN forces.

The United Nations should block the U.S. imperialists' schemes to justify their aggression forces' occupation of South Korea under unwarranted pretexts and should take practical measures for making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea.

No matter what reasons and pretexts they may use, the U.S. imperialists cannot justify their occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should take off the hat of the UN forces and withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along all of their aggression weapons, including nuclear weapons, as demanded by the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly. At the same time, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop the treasonous act of begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces and of indiscreetly running wild to trigger a new war, keeping in step with the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

Once the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean people can solve the question of national reunification independently and peacefully.

The DPRK has constantly made all possible sincere efforts to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, to guarantee a durable peace there, to end the tragedy of national division and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date. The most reasonable and realistic way to achieve national reunification independently and peacefully is to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate their existing ideas and systems.

The Korean people's struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and to reunify the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo has enjoyed absolute support from the peace-loving people of the world.



The entire Korean people will more vigorously struggle, firmly rallying around the great national united front under the banner of national reunification, and surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification by making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Korean people's struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is linked with the sacred struggle of the peoples of the world for opposing imperialism and colonialism and for achieving peace, national independence and social progress. This is also one of important problems closely related to our peace and stability.

We express our firm conviction that in this anti-U.S. joint struggle month from 25 June through 27 July the governments of all countries, international democratic organizations, political parties and public organizations of all countries and the peace-loving people of the world will express more active support and solidarity of the Korean people's sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by resolutely condemning the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their schemes for a new war through various forms and methods and by waging a broad anti-U.S. joint struggle in the international arena to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea;

The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;

The Union of the Agricultural Working People of Korea

The Democratic Women's Union of Korea;

The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;

The Korean Journalists Union;

The General Federation of Korean Workers in Industry and Technology;

The Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North;

The Korean Christians Federation;

The Central Guidance Committee of Korean Chondoism;

The Korean Buddhist Federation;

The Democratic Lawyers Association;

The Korean Students Committee;

The Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People;

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity;

The Korean National Committee for Protection of Peace;

22 June 1982; Pyongyang

#### Photo Exhibit Opens

SK230031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 23 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition and film show were arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on June 22 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

Present there were Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and cultural officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

The participants saw photographs on display and appreciated a Korean feature film.



FURTHER ON PRC MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTURE

SK221622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defence, left here today by air after paying an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Thousands of working people in the city and People's Army soldiers sent off the delegation at the airport with warm cheers.

Present at the airport to see off the delegation were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of peoples armed forces; director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Tae Byong-ryol, Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Yong-ik, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Yi Ul-sol, KPA Lieutenant Generals Cho Myong-nok and Kim Il-chol, KPA Major General Choe Sang-uk and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk who are members of the WPK Central Committee; General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Kim Song-kol, KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other KPA generals.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang; Wang Jian, member of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission; and Gu Zhanhong, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission, were also present at the airport.

A farwell function took place at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China, Comrade Geng Biao, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed an honour guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

SHANGHAI AMITY GROUP TOURS PANMUNJOM VILLAGE

SK221116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, toured Panmunjom on June 21.

The guests went round the room where the armistice talks were held, the hall where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission.

After the inspection, the head of the delegation said that the Chinese people would always support the Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

He expressed the conviction that the Korean people would achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song. The delegation made a round of dwelling houses in the Changgwang Street on June 20.

#### PRC TRADE DELEGATION TOASTS KIM CHONG-IL

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 23 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] arranged a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of June 22 for the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Vice-Chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee Mun Pyong-nok spoke first at the party.

He referred to the big successes made by the fraternal Chinese working class and people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic.

We, he said, fully support the nine-point proposition and policy of the Chinese Government for reunifying the country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and express firm solidarity with the Chinese working class in the just struggle for the reunification of the whole country.

He proposed a toast to the strengthening and development of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese working classes and peoples, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and to the good health and long life of the dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, pointed to the constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the working classes of the two countries.

He said: We rejoice over the shining successes made by the Korean people and workers under the correct leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the workers' party of Korea in the fulfilment of the second 7-year plan through the vigorous three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

We hold that the question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference according to the national reunification policy put forward by President Kim Il-song.

The United States must stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique discontinue the criminal acts in stifling democracy and obstructing the reunification of the country.

He proposed a toast to the constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Chinese and Korean peoples and workers, to the good health and longevity of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the good health of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Present at the party were chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee Kim Pong-chu and other personages.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION 20 JUNE

SK210130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 20 received the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk were on hand. Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Pyongyang Reception

SK220438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 22 (KCNA) -- Head of the Cuban Government delegation Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba, arranged a party on June 21 at the Ongnyu Restaurant upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit. Invited to the party were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Hyong-u, Chong Chang-yol and other personages concerned.

Present there were the members of the Cuban Government delegation and Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, ambassador, and officials, of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

Vice-President Jose Lopez Moreno spoke first at the party. He said: I saw with a deep impression that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had been reduced to ruins due to the U.S. imperialists aggression has been turned into a beautiful and prosperous country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and successes registered by the Korean people in the struggle for attaining the new long-range objectives set forth at the sixth congress of the party and carrying out the vast tasks of the second seven-year plan.

Noting that the delegation had the great honour of having been received by respected comrade President Kim Il-song, he stressed: We paid high tribute to him for his devoted services to the peoples cause and for his personal sympathy and revolutionary solidarity with our people's struggle.

Though Cuba and Korea are far away from each other geographically, the two peoples are closely united through the struggle for defending the historic cause of the oppressed and exploited people and working class and against imperialism, the common enemy, and on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Wishing the Korean people greater successes in the struggle for the building of a new society, he reaffirmed the invariable support of the Cuban people to the Korean peoples struggle for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next. He said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes of the fraternal Cuban people and heartily wish them great successes in their struggle for carrying out the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

Referring to the traditional relations of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba, he stressed that the Korean people will as ever advance, joining hands with the fraternal Cuban people, and extend invariable support and encouragement to them in their just struggle for defending the revolutionary gains from the repeated aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, building socialism and taking back Guantanamo, their sacred territory.

The attendants toasted the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Cuba, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

#### Delegation Departs

SK221548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the council of ministers and minister of construction of the Republic of Cuba, left here for home on June 22 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Tu-yong, Pak Chung-kuk and other personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas.

#### CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK211549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba arrived in Pyongyang on June 21 by plane.

#### KWP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULARIA

SK221551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, returned home on June 22 by plane after visiting Bulgaria to attend the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

It was met at the airport by Comrades So Chol and Hwang Chang-yop and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-Kyong.

Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and an official of his embassy and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

The delegation left Sofia on June 20, concluding its Bulgarian visit. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, Yordan Golemanov, deputy head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the party Central Committee, and personages concerned.

Korean Ambassador to Bulgaria Cho Sang-muk and officials of his embassy were also at the airport.



DKP, KNP LEADERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE CABINET SHAKEUP

SK220212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The floor leaders of three major political parties met at the National Assembly yesterday to discuss ways of realizing the contents of the recent "political summit."

Yi Chong-chang, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said his opposition counterparts called for "swift measures" to heal the trauma of the recent curb loan scandal as agreed at the political summit. Yi said he will relay the opposition demand to his party and the government.

Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the contents of the political summit should be translated into reality to settle "perturbed popular sentiments" and save the difficult situation facing the nation.

Im and Yi Tong-ching, floor leader of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), demanded the immediate replacement of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song, Minister of Finance Na Ung-Pea, Minister of Justice Chong Chi-kun and Ministers of Education Yi Kyu-Ho.

The DKP floor leader also said he is ready to meet his DJP counterpart as often as possible to achieve what he called political revitalization. The floor leaders agreed in the meantime to postpone the agriculture-fisheries committee session slated for today until late this week or early next week. The postponement is designed to enable committee members to make inspection tours of drought-hit areas in the country, the DJP floor leader said.

DKP TO SET UP PANELS ON LOAN SCANDAL, ELECTIONS

SK230243 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided yesterday in principle to establish two different special committees, which will be empowered to probe the real picture of the recent massive loan-bill scandal and to deal with the revision of election laws, respectively. The decision to do so was endorsed in the party's Executive Council meeting. At the same time, the council members strongly called upon party President Rep. Yu Chi-Song to take the initiative in realizing what was handled during the talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and party leaders at Chongwadae.

The council meeting entrusted Yu to deal with affairs concerning the establishment of the two DKP ad hoc panels. DKP spokesman Rep. Kim Chin-pae indicated, however, that the projected probe committee might be formed with lawmakers from the Korea National Party (KNP), and a parliamentary fraternal group of splinter party members and independents as its members, if the two concurred with the idea.

Referring to the necessity of setting up a select panel to deliberate the election system, he said that his party considered amending election laws, including the presidential election law as prerequisite to the so-called peaceful transfer of power.

MINISTER YI CHIN-HUI HITS PRESS 'ATTITUDE'

SK221032 Soul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Speech by Yi Chin-Hui, ROK culture, public information minister at opening session of mass communications seminar sponsored by the Korean Newspaper Editors' Association held in Kyongju on 19 June]

[Excerpts] Dear responsible personnel from editorial and information fields:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity of expressing my opinion about the current questions regarding the press.

We are very sorry to find that some sectors of our press blindly believe in the classic press role of negation and resistance and try to act in accordance with this belief.

It is difficult to deny that some of the local press maintain a subjective attitude in news coverage and editorials, which may damage the people's trust in the government and drive the government to a crisis. Such an attitude is extremely dangerous in light of national security. We cannot but call the press irresponsible and even blind of the fact that it has paid no heed to the horrible national misfortune which can be caused by such an attitude.

It has been less than a year since we launched the Fifth Republic after settling the period of confusion caused by the 26 October incident.

We are assigned important tasks to achieve a modern national state in the 1980's by overcoming the economic crisis which has prevailed since the late 1970's. In the event that another chaos is caused and the constitutional government is discontinued, it is as clear as day how terrible the national crisis would be.

I believe that our primary task is to stabilize the current government of the Fifth Republic. This is for the benefit of the nation, not just for the present regime.

The government and all the people should not neglect the cause of the crisis at any rate. I believe that the press also agrees with this.

Never before has there been such an urgency as today when the national unity, the stability of the government and our resolution to overcome the difficulties of the transitional period are required. I ask the press to sagaciously act by assuming such a demand of the times as its own mission.

Thank you.

#### BROADCASTING CENTER PLANNED FOR OLYMPICS

SK221020 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government plans to build a large state-of-the-art broadcasting center with international capabilities as part of its preparations for the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul.

An official at the state-run Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) said Tuesday that the projected center will control the country's existing broadcasting networks during the Olympic games.

Equipped with closed circuit and multiple sound TV facilities, the broadcasting center will be able to provide worldwide media organizations covering the games with the best possible services, including film editing and production and direct transmission to their home countries.

The closed circuit TV system, linking wired service lines between a control room and 43 sites throughout Korea, will make it possible to monitor other sports events while simultaneously viewing live competition. The multiple sound TV system will enable spectators from different countries to watch televised sports events in languages they understand, the official explained.

The KTA has started a basic feasibility study of the plan by securing expanded channels, seeking changes in frequencies and purchasing modern telecasting facilities. Test operations are expected to begin next year. The official said the government is considering two plans for financing the center. One plan calls for constructing the center with

private funds and placing it under private ownership after the Olympic games are completed. Under the second plan, the center would be paid for with government money and managed by a public broadcasting organization when the Olympiad is over.

The broadcasting center will be equipped with editing and production rooms, video tape recording rooms, coordination rooms and studios. It will telecast every sports event to the world through a telecommunication satellite.

The most likely location of the center will be Chamsil Sports Complex or Yoido Island, both in Seoul, the official said.

#### LONG-TERM STEPS URGED TO BOOST ECONOMY

SK200324 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) says that a series of economy-invigorative measures such as reduction of interest rates carried out by the government recently were only temporary remedies and could not strengthen the business structure fundamentally.

In a private economic white paper released yesterday, the FKI said that the government should map out long-term measures to stimulate the national economy and to redress the distorted domestic economic structure to achieve a successful second economic takeoff.

The weakening business structures of domestic enterprises were mainly attributable to accumulated ill effects created by the government-led economic policy during the past years, the white paper pointed out.

The FKI said that the government should concert all its efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises through expanding exports improving profitability and developing new technology.

The government should expand effective investment, maintain a 10 percent commodity price increase rate and invigorate the market economy, the FKI added.

Emphasizing the need to remove the imbalance among business, the FKI remarked that the government should increase demand on the domestic market and establish a privately-led economic system which could maximize economic effectiveness to improve the distorted economic structure.

The white paper urged the government to reduce the deficit in the international balance of payments through positively bringing up domestic industries which could produce items that Korea had imported.

#### NEGOTIATIONS REDUCE CRUDE OIL RESERVES

SK230742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's crude oil glut will dry up shortly because Korean oil importers have cut their combined import volume from 616,000 barrels per day on a contract basis to 500,000 barrels, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said Wednesday.

The reductions came after months of negotiations between the country's five oil refining companies and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Ecuador and the United Arab Emirates.

As the five companies' daily refining production declined to 400,000 barrels, a little more than half their capacity of 790,000 barrels, they opened negotiations with oil-producing countries in March to reduce their oil imports.

The official said that even though the new import levels are higher than the current refining production, the surplus will be fully consumed because oil demand rises considerably in the winter season and crude oil shipment dates can be readjusted at any time. Korea imports crude oil from 12 countries.

ROK SEEKS BREAK IN JAPANESE LOAN TALKS DEADLOCK

SK220339 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 22 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok met with Japanese Ambassador to Korea, Toshikazu Maeda, Tuesday in Seoul apparently to discuss Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans.

Details of their half-hour meeting were not announced, but sources at the Foreign Ministry said the Yi explained Seoul's new position to break the deadlock in the issue.

"The Korean side offered a new proposal to settle the issue, including an increase in Japan's official development assistance fund in the loan proposals," according to the sources.

The sources said that the Korean Government has been "working on more positive and flexible measures for the solution of the issue since Yi took over as foreign minister."

The Japanese Government sent Gensuke Yanagiya, deputy minister for foreign affairs, to Seoul in late April to offer a counter proposal to Korea's six billion dollar request.

Yanagiya offered a total of four billion dollars -- 1.5 billion in low interest ODA loans and the remainder in loans from the Japanese Export-Import Bank.

Negotiations have been at a standstill since the eruption of Korea's curb loan scandal in May.

7 COMMUNIST COUNTRIES GRANTED 'BENEFICIAL DUTIES'

SK230740 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, Jun 23 (YONHAP) -- The government will grant beneficial duties on commodities from seven communist and 11 other countries effective Wednesday (June 23) in line with its diplomatic policy to keep its doors open to all countries on the globe.

"Beneficial duties" refer to the duty rates which are unilaterally lowered for countries other than the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the countries eligible for the "most-favored nation" treatment.

The Finance Ministry announced Wednesday that it has decided to levy less tariffs and lower basic duty rates on merchandise from those countries, including Mainland China and the Soviet Union.

The other countries which will be affected under the new measures are East Germany, Bulgaria, Albania, Mongolia, Vietnam, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq, Djibouti, Butan, Guinea, Comoros, West Samoa, Nauru, and Vanuatu. Until now, Korea has granted favorable duties to 26 countries, including Saudi Arabia and Libya.

Wednesday's additions brought up the number of the nations eligible for the beneficial duties to 44, covering 214 commodities.

A ministry official said the government's action is designed to show its willingness to expand trade with all communist bloc countries.

PRC MAP CLAIMS TERRITORY ON MT. PAKTU

SK220602 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] A map covering Mt. Paektu published by the Management Bureau of Environment Preservation of Mt. Changbaishan in Jilin Province of Communist China, in which the northern half of the crater lake of Mt. Paektu is indicated as Communist Chinese territory, was recently released to academic circles.



This fact, which strongly indicates that the North Korean puppets have lost a considerable part of the crater lake, is shocking news. This shocking fact was released in a treatise by Mr. Yang Tae-chin, researcher at the Research Institute on North Korean Affairs, under the title "A study on the Sino-Soviet Border Dispute" published early this month as a booklet issued by the Research Institute on Unification of Yonnam University.

In the treatise, Mr. Yang Tae-chin introduces a map covering Mt. Paektu and the contents of a booklet titled "Environmental Preservation" published in Communist China in May 1975.

According to the treatise, the booklet covers the internal matters of Communist China and its release to foreign countries is prohibited.

In a map in the booklet, the border marker is clearly drawn in the middle of the crater lake.

#### CHOSON ILBO CRITICAL OF U.S. EMBASSY VISA PROCEDURES

SK230830 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 82 p 11

[Excerpts] It takes only a dozen hours to cross the Pacific. It takes only 2 to 3 days to get a passport from the government once all necessary documents are ready. However, it is not easy to get a visa for a trip to the United States.

The reason is not because of the strict and complicated procedures for examining the application for a visa at the American Embassy but because of the acceptance of limited numbers of applications for visas due to what the American Embassy says is a "shortage of manpower" to deal with visa applications:

From 0400, before dawn, a long line of people forms in front of the gate of the Consular Section of the American Embassy located in Susong-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul. These are people who wait to apply for a visa for their trip to the United States. They stay up all night on the street in front of the gate to submit their applications for a visa to the Consular Section, which opens at 0830.

The line of people normally begins to form in the early evening. Around 2200, people start to gather in front of the gate of the consular section and the number of people increases normally to 20 to 25 by midnight. Around 0400, taxis descend upon the gate, and the people who stayed for a brief sleep at nearby hotels or inns start to gather in front of the section. Thus, the gate of the consular section is crowded with a long line of 70 to 80 people.

However, approximately 20 to 30 out of these 70 to 80 people fail to submit their applications for a visa, and many people who come to the consular section in the morning also fail to submit their applications for a visa.

This is the first gateway which those people who want to make a trip to the United States have to confront. It is a desolate scene. Of course, the American Embassy has a difficult situation of its own. That is to say, it has a shortage of manpower to deal with the overflowing applications.

In April and October 1981, our Foreign Ministry revised the law on passports. As a result, the number of applications for passports has grown rapidly and at the same time the number of applications for visas at the American Embassy has doubled.

Believing that the number of those who entered the United States with tourist visas and who have stayed there illegally is on the increase, the American Embassy has decided to screen the visa applications more strictly. Due to NEWSWEEK's recent report on illegal issuance of visas at the American Embassy in Seoul and the recent moves by the U.S. government to alter the immigration policy, the examination of visa applications at the American Embassy has intensified.

Aside from the situation at the American Embassy, the present procedures for receiving the visa applications at the American Embassy cannot be regarded as reasonable for those people who have to stay up all night on the street to submit their applications.

Some people say that they feel insulted, disgraced and humiliated to stand in line and stay up all night. Many people wonder why the U.S. Government, which is known as a reasonable one, has not taken any measures to rectify such a situation.

In connection with the difficulties in getting a visa from the American Embassy, some people express discontent with our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while urging it to engage in diplomatic negotiations.

To this, the Foreign Ministry authorities say: "The ministry has requested several times that the American Embassy establish a more rapid visa issuance system to meet the increasing numbers of passports at the ministry. The ministry expects the situation at the American Embassy to improve."

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ALLOWED TO ISSUE PASSPORTS

SK230203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean cabinet Tuesday authorized six provincial governments to issue passports beginning Jun. 1, 1983.

The five remaining provincial governments will be empowered to issue passports beginning Jan. 1, 1984, according to the cabinet decision.

Provincial governments in Kangwon, South and North Chungchong, South and North Cholla, and Cheju, as well as the two cities of Pusan and Taegu will be able to issue all kinds of passports except those for diplomats and government officials at the beginning of next year.

Pusan and Taegu will issue passports for applicants from South and Kyongsang Provinces until the two provinces begin issuing passports one year later.

For Seoul city, Incheon city and Kyonggi Province, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to issue passports until those provincial governments issue their own passports beginning Jan. 1, 1984.

To implement the new measures, designed to save provincial applicants' expenses and time, the Foreign Ministry will install computer terminals at the provincial governments and computerize the identity checking process.

PRC CITIZENS DEPORTED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

OW221820 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1728 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 June (MONTSAME) -- At the decision of the competent authorities, Chinese citizens Hou Shih-shan, his son Hou Pei and others were deported from the MPR. These persons were caught profiteering and selling drugs (narcotics) and organising illegal gambling dens.

In this connection the ULAANBAATARYN MEDEE newspaper says that a majority of Chinese hua ciao in Mongolia evade socially beneficial labour, being engaged in illegal profiteering.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS TSEDENBAL

OW230259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1726 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 22 (MONTSAME) -- A Czechoslovak military delegation headed by the C.S.S.R. National Defense Minister Martin Dzur, general of the army, arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the M.P.R. defence minister.

The Czechoslovak military delegation was received by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural.

UNEN CARRIES PELJEE ARTICLE ON CEMA COOPERATION

OW120137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 7 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolia's active participants in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has become an important factor of accelerating the rates of the socialist construction on the Mongolian soil, M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, MPR permanent representative to the CMEA, writes in the Mongolian daily UNEN in an article dedicated to the 20th anniversary since the MPR has become a CMEA member.

Today there is not a branch in Mongolia's economy in which the fruits of co-operation of fraternal countries would not be felt, M. Peljee stresses.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic render significant assistance in promoting a steady growth in agricultural production, in strengthening its material and technical basis. In these 20 years large fodder enterprises, mechanized dairy farms, bloodstock farms, land-reclamation systems and virgin land state farms have been built with their help.

In the last 20 years more than 160 enterprises have been built and many of operating ones have been reconstructed and expanded with the help of fraternal countries. As a result, the fuel-power and mining industries, the industry of construction and construction materials are being developed at accelerated rates.

In the 20 years past the country's gross national product has trebled and the national income has risen 3.5 times.

further deepening of the co-operation with the socialist countries, M. Peljee stresses in conclusion, is of decisive significance in implementing the party tasks of building the material-technical basis of socialism in the MPR and turning the country into an industrial-agrarian state.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION MEMBERS CALL ON MINISTERS

BK181454 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Members of the delegation which accompanied the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Pal Losonczi, and his wife Madame Losonczi, this morning paid courtesy calls on ministers and deputy ministers.

At 1000, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Information Bureau Zsolt Bajnok, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Vencel Hazi, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dr Tibor Melega and other delegation members visited the Foreign Ministry annex and called on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. Present together with Minister U Chit Hlaing at the meeting were Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Phn and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry.

At 1045, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa and a party called on Minister U Ye Gaung at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Ministers U Kyaw Htein and U Hlaing Myint, and heads of departments concerned. Also at 1045, Chairman of the HPR Council of Ministers Information Bureau Zsolt Bajnok and a party called on Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint at the Ministry of Information. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Information Minister U Aung Htay, Deputy Culture Minister U Hla Pe, Deputy Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Paw Thein, Deputy Health Minister Col Tun Hla Pau and Deputy Education Minister U Hla Shwe.

Similarly, the visiting Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr Vencel Hazi, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn while the visiting Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, Dr Tibor Melega, called on Deputy Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi at the ministries concerned this morning.

Visit Ends 21 June

BK210720 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Madame Losonczi and members of his delegation who began a 5-day official visit to Burma beginning on 17 June at the invitation of the President and State Council Chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, left Rangoon Airport by special plane at 1020 today.

The visiting president, his wife and delegation were seen off at Rangoon Airport by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu and Madame San Yu; State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and wives of State Council members; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Chairman of the Council of People's Justices U Maung Maung Kyaw Win; Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys U Myint Maung; Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U San Maung; deputy prime ministers and their wives; members of the Council of Ministers; ambassadors headed by dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and British Ambassador C.L. Booth and their wives; Burmese Ambassador to Hungary U Hla Swe; Hungarian Ambassador to Burma Janos Veres and his wife; and heads of diplomatic missions in Rangoon.

When the visiting president and his wife were on the steps of the plane, they warmly bid farewell to the President and Madame San Yu and other state leaders who came to see them off. Before entering the plane, the visiting president and his wife again waved to the state leaders to bid farewell.



SIHANOUK APPEALS FOR ARMS TO FREE KAMPUCHEA

BK221206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly-formed coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, today appealed to all peace-loving countries for arms to help liberate Cambodia from Vietnamese occupation troops.

He said Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had personally assured him of more military aid once the coalition government was set up. "I do not talk of war, but all peace-loving countries should give us arms to free our country," he added.

The 60-year-old prince was speaking at a joint press conference, following the signing of the coalition accord, with Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, leaders of the other two factions in the coalition.

Prince Sihanouk said there are about 5,000 of his men inside Cambodia, of whom 3,000 were armed and equipped by the Chinese. "I can expect more military aid from China, but that won't do. The United States and other countries also should give us arms besides humanitarian aid," he said.

Prince Sihanouk stressed that the coalition leaders would rely on increased guerrilla activity, political and economic pressure to bring about a withdrawal of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

He said Vietnam, which was trying to "colonise" the country, gave them no other choice. As patriots, they had formed the coalition and "our struggle is a question of life and death of the Cambodian people."

He denounced the Vietnamese, with whom he had cooperated at one time, as "most ungrateful and very immoral."

He recalled his futile efforts in recent years to solve the Cambodian problem, but Hanoi rejected all his approaches.

Prince Sihanouk said he wrote three letters to Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The third one was returned to him, unopened.

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN STATEMENT ON COALITION

BK221316 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement issued 22 June by Khieu Samphan on formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved compatriots; dear comrades-in-arms, cadres and combatants in all localities, ministries, departments and battlefields:

As all compatriots and comrades-in-arms are well aware, since 1979 the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of our Kampuchean race have sowed untold destruction and great misery on our nation and people. Due, however, to the struggle waged by all the beloved compatriots and comrades-in-arms under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government -- which dares to make all kinds of sacrifices for the survival of our Kampuchean nation, people and race -- the situation we faced in 1979, which was very difficult, has improved gradually to the point of becoming favorable, as now the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators are facing a total and complete impasse. Strategically, they will lose in the end.

Following the efforts made by our Democratic Kampuchean side in the past more than 3 years in order to mobilize our people and national forces to fight and drive out the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] has now been formed.

That is, the joint declaration on the formation of CGDK was signed by our Democratic Kampuchean side. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's side and His Excellency Son Sann's side in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 22 June 1982.

This is the great desire of our PDGNGUK, our Democratic Kampuchean Government, our people and our comrades-in-arms who want to see and have our entire Kampuchean nation and people unite in order to increase the forces for fighting and driving all the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

For this reason, our Democratic Kampuchean side will strive to implement this declaration on the formation of this Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea giving this declaration a concrete form in order to increase the forces for fighting and driving out the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy and liberating our Kampuchean nation, people and fatherland.

As for Democratic Kampuchea, we will still preserve our organization and continue to hold aloft the banner of struggle to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and race exterminators with a firm spirit of patriotism and zeal. We will continue to fulfill our tasks in all localities, ministries, departments and battlefields, both in the front and in the rear, as we have done for the past more than 3 years and as we are currently doing.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean government, I pay homage to the souls of our compatriots and comrades-in-arms who have sacrificed their lives on all battlefields for the survival of our nation, fatherland and race. The lofty heroism and outstanding feats of those compatriots and comrades who have sacrificed their lives will always remain in the history of Kampuchea and in our hearts as a model and an encouragement for all of us to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors until all of them are driven out of Kampuchea.

On the same occasion, I wholeheartedly praise all the compatriots and comrades-in-arms who have struggled and are struggling valiantly and fulfilling tasks on each battlefield, launching all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and winning victories every day, with firm confidence in the final and permanent victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan; Democratic Kampuchea, 22 June 1982

#### COALITION LEADERS LEAVE KUALA LUMPUR

##### Sihanouk Leaves for Penang

BK230435 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (AFP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's new anti-Vietnamese coalition government, left here today for the resort island of Penang, northwestern Malaysia, to visit former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Prince Sihanouk, who yesterday signed an historic coalition government pact with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist chief Son Sann, will spend two days in Penang at the invitation of the tunku whom he described as a "very close friend."

The two men first met in the 1960's when Prince Sihanouk was head of state and the tunku prime minister.

After his stay in Penang, Prince Sihanouk said he would head for Bangkok before returning to his homeland which he has not seen since his hasty departure from Phnom Penh "in a Chinese plane" as Vietnamese troops marched into the Cambodian capital.

He said the commander-in-chief of his own faction, In Tam, had already prepared "a small headquarters" in the Cambodian zone controlled by his 5,000 armed men.

Mr In Tam said yesterday he expected Prince Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs in the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Son Sann, the premier, to formally announce the establishment of the new government "somewhere on Cambodian soil" around July 1.

#### Sihanouk Travel Plans

BK230631 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Mr. In Tam told AFP that Prince Sihanouk would not, contrary to what he had earlier said, fly directly to Bangkok after his stay in Penang.

Mr. In Tam, commander-in-chief of forces loyal to the prince, said the new president would leave Penang on Friday for Beijing, possibly via Hong Kong. "There are some Cambodians in Hong Kong who want him to stay there for a while. I don't know if he will agree," he added.

Mr. In Tam said security and protocol had to be finalized before Prince Sihanouk could travel to Thailand, a country which he last visited over 30 years ago.

Mr. In Tam, a premier in the Lon Nol government which toppled Prince Sihanouk with U.S. backing, said the new president would first go to Beijing and may fly back to Pyongyang, his exile home, to brief North Korean President Kim Il-song on the just-ended Cambodian resistance summit here.

Mr. In Tam was leaving here later today for Bangkok.

#### Khieu Samphan Leaves for Bangkok

BK230915 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is president under the coalition government agreement, arrived in Penang this morning for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the former Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman. The prince told newsmen that he had not met the tengku since 1964 when he visited Malaysia.

The leader of the Khmer Rouge, Mr Khieu Samphan left for Bangkok this afternoon. He was seen off by the chief protocol officer, Datuk Abdul Malik.

#### VODK CARRIES COALITION GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT

BK230308 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea at 2330 GMT on 22 June carries an announcer-read 9-minute "Declaration of the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea version has been compared with the Hong Kong AFP item entitled "Text of Coalition Government Agreement" published in the 21 June 82 Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on pages H 1 - H 2 and found to be identical.

SUPREME COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON DUTY OF ARMY

BK221418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1200 GMT  
22 Jun 82

["Statement of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on the Deputy of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas To Unite With All of the Kampuchean People in Continuing To Attack the Vietnamese Le Duan Genocidal Aggressors Until Final Victory" -- dated 22 June; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades-in-arms, respected and beloved compatriots:

For the past four dry seasons and nearly four rainy seasons, our comrades-in-arms of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas -- closely united with the Kampuchean people throughout the country -- have fought most valiantly and overcome all kinds of difficulty under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government headed by His Excellency Khieu Samphan in the struggle against the extremely insolent and savage Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors.

Dear comrades and compatriots, from first-hand experience you know how endlessly painful, harrowing and heart-rending the devastation and ruination have been that the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of our Kampuchean race have wreaked on our Kampuchean nation and people since 1979. Thanks to the struggle of all comrades-in-arms and beloved compatriots -- daring to make all kinds of sacrifices for the survival of the Kampuchean race, nation and people -- the extremely desperate situation in 1979, however, has developed gradually to the point that it is excellent at present. In fact, on the battlefields throughout Kampuchea since the end of the 1980-81 dry season, the Vietnamese enemy Le Duan genocidal aggressors have found themselves in a complete and total impasse. Strategically speaking, the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors are in a position of defeat.

This is a wonderful achievement made possible thanks to the high sense of heroism and patriotism of all of our comrades-in-arms in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, both at the front and in the rear, and of all of our Kampuchean people.

Therefore, on this occasion, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas would like to pay tribute to the glorious memory of our comrades-in-arms and compatriots who sacrificed their lives for the survival and perpetuation of the Kampuchean nation, people and race.

The feats of arms of these comrades-in-arms and compatriots are inscribed forever in the history of Kampuchea, remain always in the hearts of those of our comrades-in-arms and compatriots who are fighting against the Vietnamese enemy Le Duan genocidal aggressors and will always be the model and encouragement for all of us to continue upholding the banner of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese genocidal aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchea to the last man, until our country and people are liberated once and for all and until our Kampuchean race is saved forever.

Wholehearted respect and praise is due to all beloved combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, both at the front and in the rear, and to all esteemed and beloved compatriots who have fought and are fighting valiantly to fulfill their duty on their respective battlefields, attacking the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors in all forms, surmounting all kinds of difficulties and advancing toward seizing daily victories with firm confidence in the final and permanent victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors!



Under the current circumstances, a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has been established. Our Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUM] and our Democratic Kampuchean Government have had a political program and have conducted activities to rally the national forces and Kampuchean people from all social strata in order to increase forces every day, every month and every year to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors.

It was because of this political program of the PDFGNUM and the policy of the Democratic Kampuchean Government that during the past more than 3 years we have been able to achieve the union of the national and people's forces throughout Kampuchea and to score one victory after another, turning the extremely desperate situation into an excellent situation at present.

At the same time, because of the efforts and perseverance of our Democratic Kampuchean Government in overcoming difficulties and endeavoring repeatedly to make contact with the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the party of His Excellency Son Sann since 1979, there is now a positive result. This is, the party of Democratic Kampuchea of His Excellency Khieu Samphan and the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the party of His Excellency Son Sann have agreed to unite with the aim of increasing the Kampuchean national forces to drive all of the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors out of Kampuchea as explained in the joint declaration on the formation of the coalition government which was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982.

Our Democratic Kampuchean party -- always upholding our glorious traditional spirit of patriotism and adhering to the political program of the great union to mobilize all national forces and Kampuchean people to drive out all Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors from Kampuchea -- will resolutely abide by this declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government both in essence and in concrete action.

Our Democratic Kampuchean party considers the essence of the declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government as a sacred law and charter binding our Great National Union of Kampuchea in order to increase the forces to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors in all forms until they are completely driven out of Kampuchea.

As for all of us in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, we continue to retain our organization, to maintain our traditions of valiant struggle forever and to keep and carry on our combat activities against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors even more vigorously through our guerrilla warfare and people's war lines. Also, we will continue to spare no efforts in holding aloft the combat banner to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors even more effectively during the present rainy season, in the coming dry season and in the seasons to come by displaying a lively sense of independence, mastery, creativity and initiative until we achieve final victory over the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors, liberating our nation and people, protecting our nation and people and perpetuating our Kampuchean race.

Our Kampuchean nation and people continue to assign this heavy duty to our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and people. The history of Kampuchea continues to assign this heavy duty to our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. This historic duty is extremely heavy, but it is also a very noble duty.

All beloved comrades of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, both at the front and in the rear, must continue to raise even higher the combat banner, stepping forward in attacking the Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors to carry out and achieve their duty for our beloved Kampuchean nation and people until final victory is won and all Vietnamese Le Duan genocidal aggressors are driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas;  
Democratic Kampuchea, 22 June 1982

SPK COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

BK221119 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Commentary: "Supporting the Khmer Reactionaries Is To Implement Beijing's Policy"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jun (SPK) -- During their 15th conference held in Singapore, the ASEAN foreign ministers discussed the so-called "Kampuchean problem" among other things and reasserted their support for the Khmer reactionaries to fight the Kampuchean people represented by the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This is not the first time that the ruling circles of ASEAN countries have interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs, thus favoring the policy of Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. They have recently intensified their efforts to gather the Khmer criminals and traitors in a "tripartite coalition government." On 14 March, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stressed: "The establishment of a tripartite coalition government will contribute greatly to resolving the Kampuchean problem politically and ASEAN will continue to encourage such an establishment."

What the Thai minister did not say and it is well-known publicly is that Thailand has granted sanctuary to the Pol Pot remnants following the overthrow of these criminals. It is Thailand that has favored the transfer of arms and ammunitions provided by China, the U.S. and other reactionaries to the Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries to intensify tension and insecurity in the Kampuchea-Thailand border area. Thailand has violated Kampuchean sovereignty and has fired chemical shells against the civilian population.

It must be added that Thai-U.S. military provocations, of which the most recent was the "Cobra Gold 82" exercise, have threatened peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN communique further shows a wrongful analysis of the situation and a denial to look truth in the face. Nevertheless, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the ASEAN countries at the end of 1981 revealed Beijing's expansionist designs in Southeast Asia. China rejected the ASEAN countries' demand that China stop its support for Maoists -- rebels who receive the same support as that given by Beijing to the Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries -- who are still undermining order and security in their territory. Those who sow instability and insecurity in the ASEAN countries are those who are working for the destruction of the PRK. If the genocidal still continued to reign over Kampuchea at present, what would be the situation in the other Southeast Asian countries where the Maoists would have been encouraged by this success?

Far from considering this reality, the ASEAN foreign ministers' communique takes the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as the cause of tension in Southeast Asia, while such a presence responds to the aspiration of the Kampuchean people who are facing the Chinese expansionist threat.

This is a problem between the Chinese expansionists and the Indochinese countries and not between the ASEAN countries and Indochina. Some of the ASEAN ruling circles have realized this and have indicated that the latent threat to Southeast Asia stems from China's expansionist policy. However, the decisions taken at the Singapore conference have encouraged such a policy. In the interests of the Southeast Asian countries and of peace and stability in the region, the PRK, the LDPR and the SRV have expressed their will to establish good neighborly relations with the countries in the region. They always wish to live on good terms with Thailand and to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The most realistic solution to the present situation is to look truth in the face, engage in dialogue to ease tensions caused by the Chinese expansionists and stop interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

POST: NGUYEN CO THACH, NORODOM SIHANOUK TO VISIT

BK230149 Bangkok POST in English 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has asked to visit Thailand for a dialogue with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who has agreed to the request.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi told the Bangkok POST that he had suggested the talks take place after Thach completes his scheduled visits to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. He is scheduled to have talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta next month. ACM Sitthi said he is willing to discuss any matter that will bring peace, stability and security to Southeast Asia. By the time Thach comes to Bangkok, ACM Sitthi will have learned from his counterparts in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore what the Vietnamese foreign minister has in mind.

ACM Sitthi is approaching the dialogue in a positive mood in the hope of obtaining results beneficial to both the ASEAN countries and the Indochina states. The dialogue will be the first to be held by Sitthi and Thach in two years. After the last meeting between the two men in New York in 1980, ACM Sitthi rejected any further meetings unless Thach had "something new" to offer. Thailand has also rejected previous proposals by foreign ministers of the Indochina states for meetings between them and ACM Sitthi.

Meanwhile Prince Norodom Sihanouk, designated as president in the new coalition being set up by the three Khmer resistance factions, will visit Thailand early next month. He also plans to cross the Thai border into western Kampuchea to personally take over as head of state in a reorganised Democratic Kampuchea Government.

Prince Sihanouk has previously expressed his wish to come to Thailand. Because he will be president of Democratic Kampuchea, an official invitation was extended to him on behalf of the Thai Government by the chief Thai observer at a ceremony in Kuala Lumpur yesterday afternoon marking the signing of the coalition agreement. The prince had intended to visit Thailand directly from the Malaysian capital but the visit is being postponed until the return of the ACM Sitthi from Europe at the end of this month.

The Thai observer at yesterday's ceremony was M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsi, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

ACM Sitthi leaves tomorrow for a dialogue between Western Europe and ASEAN in Alpbach, Tyrol, Austria. Attending the dialogue will be top statesmen from Southeast Asia and Europe and international figures such as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

STATEMENTS, COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

BK231033 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry and director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, has said: In connection with the signing of an agreement yesterday by the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions on the formation of a coalition government, the spokesman of Thai Foreign Ministry is pleased to hear the news and welcomes the coalition government of the patriotic Kampuchean government.



The formation of the coalition government of patriotic Kampuchean people corresponds with the desires of all patriotic Kampucheans who wish to see the resolution of the Kampuchean problem for the sake of peace in their country and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The establishment of the coalition government marks an important point which will lead to a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman expresses the hope that Vietnam will have sympathy for the patriotic Kampuchean people and will come to accept a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

#### Prem's Comments

BK221354 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] During a press interview at Government House this afternoon concerning the setting up of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean resistance factions close to the Thai border, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said it will be a government set up inside Kampuchea. It will be close to the Thai border simply because Thailand and Kampuchea share a common border. This is nothing unusual, he said.

Asked whether the move will bring Thailand into confrontation with Vietnam, the prime minister said the country next to Thailand's border is Kampuchea, and not Vietnam. It depends on how a person thinks about it. However, the prime minister asserted that the government is doing everything for the interests of Thailand.

#### POST Editorial

BK230239 Bangkok POST in English 23 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Confounding the Doomsayers..."]

[Text] At long last the three major Khmer factions resisting the Vietnamese invasion forces have managed to sign an agreement to form a coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea [DK]. They have done it despite all the doomsaying that there would be last-minute hitches, that there would be basic differences which could not be papered over, that there would be demands for changes in what had been previously agreed upon, necessitating more meetings. In fact, it looked at one time as if the whole project would collapse. But it did not, and today the leaders of the three factions must be congratulated for letting their good sense get the better of partisan interests or individual ambitions.

It does not really matter much who really holds the "foreign affairs" portfolio, said to be the main bone of contention between the Khmer Rouge (KR) and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), for two reasons. First, there is the condition of consensus which has been agreed upon by all the leaders as the overriding rule on policy and action. Second, as prime minister, Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, does not need to be foreign minister as well. Take Thailand for example. Our foreign minister cannot conduct international affairs without the consent and approval of our prime minister.

As for those who fear that the coalition is a "masquerade" for the detested Khmer Rouge, let it be emphasised that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, designated president of the DK coalition, is definitely not a person who, placed in the leadership, would allow himself to be a mere puppet or pawn. His family has personally experienced the brutalities of the KR, and there is no way in which he would allow the KR to revive extreme policies which would bring more suffering and death to this people. He wants to save his people and his country from Vietnamese domination and that is his sole purpose in joining with the Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF to try and regain independence and sovereignty for his nation.



The fact that the Khmer Rouge have agreed to play second fiddle, with its president, Khieu Samphan, as vice president of the DK coalition, should also demonstrate that not all the leadership deserve condemnation. The most cruel of the gang, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, are left out of the cabinet. The tripartite committees in important fields where all must work together will ensure no one party could decide to take unilateral action. It is believed that this is the best way to attain a proper balance of power.

To those who are apprehensive that the formation of the coalition would attract Vietnamese aggression, it should be pointed out that the coalition is being set up as part of a United Nations peaceful solution and is only a means to an end -- to bring about an independent, neutral Kampuchea which does not pose a threat to anyone. Thailand and ASEAN have always kept the legitimate interests of Vietnam in mind and do not intend in any way to infringe on those interests.

The establishment of the coalition government will ensure the continued recognition by the United Nations of Democratic Kampuchea, especially now that it is agreed for Prince Sihanouk to be the spokesman at the General Assembly. Highly regarded by the Third World and non-aligned countries, he is even expected to swing more votes for the DK.

With the coalition, ASEAN now has an ace up its sleeve which it can deal in discussions with Vietnam for a peaceful settlement in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. Demonstrating its basic goodwill, this regional organisation has gone on record that it will persuade the United States, West European countries, Japan and other friends to come to the economic assistance of Vietnam if and when the UN resolution is fulfilled.

#### MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM SPEAKS AT BANGKOK LUNCHEON

BK221440 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] While addressing the Foreign Correspondents' Club at a luncheon at the Oriental Hotel located in Bangkok, the Malaysian Deputy Premier and Minister of Home Affairs [Musa Hitam] delivered a speech covering a wide range of subjects including today's signing of the tripartite Khmer Coalition Declaration in Malaysia and the Thai-Malaysian border security cooperation.

He hailed the formation of a coalition of the three Khmer resistance groups, but confirmed that Kuala Lumpur would never provide them with military assistance. He said the Malaysian Government will give the new Khmer coalition government political and economic support. He said that an agreement to be signed today between leaders of the three Khmer resistance groups in Malaysia would bring peace to the region. According to the Malaysian deputy premier, the coalition would also provide an internationally recognised and legitimate Khmer government as an alternative to Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-installed regime and would be a step towards a political solution of the Kampuchean problem.

On the issue of Thai-Malaysian relations, the Malaysian deputy premier confirmed Malaysia's commitment to stand shoulder to shoulder with Thailand on security cooperation with priority being given to fighting communists operating along the common border of the two nations. The Malaysian deputy premier and minister of home affairs also referred to joint socio-economic developments along the border which include projects involving both the Kolok River basin, and oil and coal exploration. He said that Thailand and Malaysia faced a bleak economic outlook as prices for primary commodities plunged and imports from developed nations rose. Falling tin prices had adversely affected both countries as well as an ASEAN partner, Indonesia. The Malaysian deputy premier said an announcement was expected in Kuala Lumpur today on the outcome of talks on the issue between the three countries which together produce 75 percent of the world's tin.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 3D SESSION OPENS 23 JUNE

BK230431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly was solemnly opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi this morning, 23 June. Attending the session were National Assembly deputies from all parts of the country, representing the intellect of the people of all strata throughout the country. Among the participants were Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other high-ranking party and state leaders.

Before the opening of the session, National Assembly deputies paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum in memory of his great meritorious services to the Vietnam Communist Party and our state.

After Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem's opening speech, Comrade Nguyen Huu Thu, minister and secretary general of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the situation of the establishment of the criminal law and on the draft criminal law.

The Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly will continue its work this afternoon.

#### Further Report

OW230735 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA June 23 -- On behalf of the National Assembly chairman, Vice-Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem delivered an opening speech welcoming the presence of members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

At this session, he said, the National Assembly will hear a report of the Council of Ministers on the elaboration of Vietnam's first penal code, an important part of the juridical system of the Vietnamese state. It will also hear reports on the work of the Peoples Supreme Court and the Supreme Peoples Organ of Control, and decide on the draft budget for this year.

The National Assembly will also hear a report by the jury board of the contest for the composition of the new national anthem, fill vacancies in the Council of State and elect the heads of a number of its commissions.

#### Assembly Committees' Activity

BK230734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] During the period between the December 1981 Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly and this National Assembly session, various councils and standing committees of the National Assembly, deputies and delegations of deputies have carried out many concrete activities.

With the approval of the Council of Ministers, the Nationalities Council has set up two subcommittees to study the mountain region's economy and education, especially the training of cadres of the people of various nationalities. The council has assigned a work team to Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces to study the improvement of the mountain region's economy and the implementation of the movement for settled farming and new life in accordance with the method of combining agriculture with forestry.

The Economic, Planning and Budget Committee listened to reports made by the ministries of Home Trade and Labor on the circulation and distribution system, market management, the daily lives of workers and civil servants and the wage system.

The committee has assigned four work teams to inspect the living conditions of workers, cadres, troops, teachers and students at a number of offices, enterprises, schools and military units in Hanoi Municipality, Lang Son, Bac Thai and Quang Ninh Provinces. The committee heard a report on the implementation of the state plan during the first months of 1982 and the country's distribution of labor during the third 5-year plan.

The Culture and Education Committee listened to reports on the implementation of policies concerning culture and education by the Ministry of Education and the Mother and Child Care Committee. The committee has assigned a work team to observe and study the implementation of these policies in three provinces of the Mekong River Delta.

The Science and Technology Committee has established three subcommittees, namely the Natural Science, Technological Science and Social Science Subcommittees. After listening to reports made by the Ministries of Power and Mines and Coal, the Science and Technology Committee has assigned a study team to observe the situation at a number of power and coal establishments in Uong Bi, Hon Gai and Cam Pha, Quang Ninh Province. The committee also assigned a survey team to a number of establishments in the rich rice areas of Tien Giang Province.

The Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children has spent much time in following up the implementation of regulations on the protection, care and education of children.

The Public Health and Social Welfare Committee has assigned two work teams to Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces to supervise tasks concerning public health, social welfare, the care of wounded soldiers and physical education and sports.

The Foreign Relations Committee followed up our state's foreign relations activities over the past period. It has discussed this during the last 6 months of 1982.

Activities regarding the formulation and review of various draft laws have kept the Judiciary Committee busy. The committee has held weekly and monthly working sessions.

The assignment of work teams to various localities and grassroots units to study the situation has concretely and promptly contributed ideas to various sectors, localities and grassroots units. This also helps the Nationalities Council and various National Assembly committees grasp the situation on the implementation of the state laws in order to make proposals to the Council of State, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

#### HANOI COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS LESSON FOR PRC

OW230307 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station current events talk: "What Does the Malvinas Incident Show?"]

[Text] As everyone knows, with the support of U.S. imperialists and the NATO bloc, the British imperialists have forcibly occupied the Malvinas, territory of Argentina. This incident has fully exposed the contradictory nature of U.S. imperialism. The Beijing authorities, however, have vigorously publicized the imperialist United States as China's strategic ally and a close friend. We believe that the Chinese people can see through the nature of U.S. imperialism from the Malvinas incident and thus increase their vigilance.

Argentina's Galtieri government was a pro-U.S. Government groomed by U.S. imperialists. It became an anticommunist tool of U.S. imperialist expansion in South America. But this Argentine Government closely linked with the U.S. imperialists was abandoned during the Malvinas incident. Siding with the British imperialists, U.S. imperialists provided the British with weapons and logistical support, exerted pressure on Argentina and urged the European Common Market to impose economic sanctions on Argentina. The Reagan administration has thus played the role of international gendarme opposing the struggle waged by the people of all countries in striving for liberation and safeguarding national sovereignty.



The Vietnamese and Chinese people have seen through the U.S. imperialist wolfish ambition from their own experience. The Galtieri government of Argentina also realized this after it was treacherously betrayed, and it strongly condemned the Reagan administration for supporting Britain and for damaging Argentine-U.S. relations. How can the imperialists in general, and U.S. imperialists in particular, have friends, friendship and good faith to talk about? They basically do not think much about the national interests of others. They are using the same old trick to buy people over with U.S. dollars and then use them and put pressure on them in order to serve their counterrevolutionary global strategy. The U.S. imperialists would employ the most savage means to safeguard their own interests whenever their policies are threatened. The Malvinas incident has fully exposed the ugly nature of U.S. imperialism. We do not know whether the Malvinas incident will open the eyes of those gentlemen in Zhongnanhai who are following U.S. imperialist steps in opposing the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement. The Chinese people are also aware of the Taiwan question. The U.S. imperialists are playing the two-China game by continuing to sell arms to Taiwan in order to maintain their colonial rule and to make Taiwan, an inalienable part of China's territory, into a military base in the East China Sea and a springboard for invading the China Mainland.

Who can guarantee that the line being pursued by the Deng Xiaoping faction will not bring about consequences similar to the Malvinas incident? The Malvinas incident, the Taiwan question and the wolfish ambition of U.S. imperialism are all ironclad facts, sounding alarm to the Beijing authorities. The Argentine people have uttered their strong anti-U.S. call. All those who are following the U.S. imperialists should also open their eyes and see the facts. The Chinese people, who are rich in traditions in revolutionary struggle, must rise to action and put a stop to the adventurist alliance [lian meng] between the Beijing authorities and U.S. imperialism.

#### MATERIALS ON HANOI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

##### Assembly Deputies Review Work

BK201212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The National Assembly deputies from Hanoi met together to review experiences in maintaining contacts with the public and to discuss a plan to meet with voters before and after the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly. Present at the meeting were Truong Chinh, Le Van Luong, Tran Vi, Nghiem Xuan Yem and other National Assembly deputies from Hanoi.

Nghiem Chuong Chau, deputy head of the delegation of National Assembly deputies from Hanoi, reported on the delegation's meetings with the public. Since October 1981 the delegation of National Assembly deputies from Hanoi has regularly organized meetings with the public twice a month on Thursdays of the first and third weeks. Members of the delegation have been assigned to conduct these meetings. A very large number of people in the capital have come to these meetings. Following several reviews of experience, improvement has been gradually made in organizing meetings with the public. The waiting period for such meetings has been made very short and the people have been very pleased to express their aspirations and feelings directly. All the complaints and charges made by the people have been considered by the delegation. In some cases, an investigation was ordered to clarify the matter further before it was handed over to the competent organs for action.

After a period of holding meetings with the public, the delegation assigned groups of National Assembly deputies to work directly with the people's committees of the various districts in order to follow up on settling the people's requests and complaints.



Thanks to these activities, many people in the capital have either had their complaints and charges settled or received clarifications on policies, systems and legal matters. Many units and individuals have sent letters to the delegation to express praise and thanks for its fruitful meetings with the public.

The National Assembly deputies from Hanoi enthusiastically exchanged their views on their meetings with the public and unanimously agreed that it is necessary to maintain the current system of regular meetings with the public and, at the same time, to establish regulations on meeting the public so as to further improve the results of such meetings.

The delegation of National Assembly deputies from Hanoi also decided to open two rounds of meetings with the public before and after the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly. The first round of meetings is scheduled to be held at the various electoral units, namely urban and rural districts, on Sunday, 20 June 1982, for the deputies to hear voters express their feelings, aspirations and petitions to the National Assembly. The second round of meetings will be held after the conclusion of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly for the delegation of National Assembly deputies to report on the results of the National Assembly session to the voters in the capital.

#### Truong Chinh Meets Officials

BK210933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Implementing the regulations concerning National Assembly deputies and preparing for the forthcoming Third National Assembly Session, the National Assembly deputies from Hanoi on 20 June held a friendly get-together with representatives of voters in the capital. Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, met and cordially chatted with representatives of voters from Ba Dinh precinct and Tu Liem district.

Addressing the National Assembly deputies, representatives of voters from the postal equipment factory, the Buoi association of interbranch paper production cooperatives, the 8 March engineering cooperative, and the agricultural committees of Tu Liem District and Giang Vo and Quan Thanh wards expressed their confidence in the leadership of the party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers over the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland. With a sense of collective mastery, honesty and constructiveness, they also contributed to a number of views and suggestions concerning the application of specific policies and systems in state and social management and law enforcement aimed at increasing industrial, small industrial, handicraft and agricultural production in the capital and improving the local people's livelihood.

In his speech, Comrade Pham Loi, member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and deputy head of the delegation of national deputies from Hanoi, acknowledged and welcomed the views contributed by representatives of the local voters, saying these views would help the National Assembly deputies to carry out their duties satisfactorily. On behalf of the municipal party committee and people's committee, he promised that he will study and satisfy the legitimate petitions and aspirations and other urgent needs of the people in the capital promptly.

Chatting cordially with representatives of voters from Ba Dinh precinct and Tu Liem district, Chairman Truong Chinh mentioned briefly what cadres, party members and the masses should do to help strengthen the system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state. The chairman expressed the hope that, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, the party organization and people of Hanoi will record even greater progress in the socialist emulation movement so that they can contribute to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and make their municipality the worthy capital of the SRV.

Friendly meetings between National Assembly deputies and representatives of voters were also held in Hoan Kiem, Dong Da and Hai Ba Trung precincts and Thanh Tri, Gia Lam, Soc Son and Dan Phuong districts on the same day.

Truong Chinh's Remarks

OW221158 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Station correspondent's report]

[Summary] Friends: Meeting with electorates' representatives is routine work of National Assembly deputies.

As the opening of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly is approaching, the Hanoi National Assembly deputies delegation has sent its delegates to all eight constituencies of urban and suburban Hanoi to meet with the electorates' representatives in order to gather their views, aspirations and petitions in the fields of industrial, agricultural, handicraft and small industry production, of cultural and social activities and of the implementation of state laws in the localities and then to report them to the coming session of the National Assembly.

One of the eight meetings took place on the morning of Sunday, 20 June, at the headquarters of the Ba Dinh Precinct VFF Committee. The meeting was attended by National Assembly deputies and representatives of the electorate in the second constituency, which consists of the Ba Dinh Precinct and Tu Liem District. The more than 80 representatives present at the meeting included representatives of people of all walks of life in the precinct and district, factories, enterprises, handicraft, small industry and agricultural cooperatives, intellectuals, youths, and women. They were particularly encouraged by the fact that they could meet with and directly voice their aspirations and petitions to State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and to other delegates in the Hanoi National Assembly deputies delegation.

During the meeting, Chairman Truong Chinh cordially inquired about the health, lives, work and difficulties of the electorates' representatives. Chairman Truong Chinh said: The resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress asserts our party's and state's concern about important issues concerning the economy, the people's lives, public order and national defense. Thorough study of that resolution is extremely important because it is the basis for creating a high unanimity of views among the party, the state and the people.

He pointed out: [begin recording] "The relations between the upper-echelon leadership -- that is, the central level, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers -- and the masses, through a series of intermediary organs, which can be compared to the transmission belts of a machine, and which also include the VFF organizations, are similar to the operations of a complicated machine with many different parts and wheels connected by transmission belts. The cadres of different sectors -- party and VFF cadres -- and of front organizations are like the transmission belts that connect the different wheels of a complicated machine. In fact, the mechanism of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not simple. Between the leading party and state organs and the masses at the grassroots level there is something that functions like the transmission belts of a machine and that must function well so that orders are properly transmitted from the upper echelons to the lower echelons and so that the experiences gained in implementing lines and policies, new observations and the rectifications that should be made are properly reported to the upper echelons. Then the upper echelons' decisions will be sent to and disseminated among the masses, which will carry them out under the guidance of cadres.

"After implementation by the masses, cadres will review the work, the experiences drawn concerning the ideological and organizational tasks and the rectifications made and then report them to the upper echelons. That is something like the operations of a very complicated machine, and the function of cadres, the contingent of cadres, is like that of the transmission belts. Therefore, we must ensure that in the coming political meeting, the party's lines and policies will be firmly grasped by cadres, who will disseminate them among the people." [end recording]

Addressing the representatives of the electorates of the Ba Dinh Precinct and Tu Liem District, Chairman Truong Chinh talked about what cadres, party members and the masses must do to contribute to strengthening the system of party's leadership, people's mastery and state management.

He continued: [begin recording] "We often talk about the system of party leadership, the people's mastery and state management. That is a correct general remark about our country's socialist revolution. The party provides leadership through the correct lines and policies it devises. Cadres and party members must set examples. In rural areas, people say that party cadres and members must set examples first and the masses will follow suit. This proves the people recognize and respect the leading role of the party, but they also place on the shoulders of the cadres and party members the weighty task of setting examples. People's mastery means the people have both rights and duties, not rights only, or duties only. How do we view the citizen's rights and duties? The people's mastery is reflected in the fact that they have rights to enjoy and duties to discharge. To enjoy mastership, the people must honor the Constitution and the law. Carrying out the state management duty, the state must organize the implementation of party and state lines and policies. Sometimes the state works on its own initiative. It must also conduct its own affairs, manage society with laws and organize controls and supervision." [end recording]

"Friends, the voters' representatives of the posts and telegraph equipment factories, the Buoi paper cooperatives, the 8 March engineering cooperative, the Tu Liem District agricultural committee, and the Giang Vo and Quan Thanh city wards expressed their views, voicing the feelings and confidence of the laboring people in their localities in the party's and state's lines and policies, as well as their wishes to be capable of making further contributions to the building of the national economy and national defense. Meanwhile, with a sense of collective mastery and a spirit of promoting progress, the representatives contributed views and suggestions concerning a number of policies and specific systems of economic management and law enforcement with a view to promoting the industry, handicrafts and agriculture of the capital and improving the people's living conditions."

The representatives of the Buoi paper cooperatives, the 8 March engineering cooperative, and the trade sector of Tu Liem District expressed their opinions on decentralization of management, the power supply system, and policies concerning producers.

The representative of the Agricultural Committee of Tu Liem District suggested that if decentralization of management is extended to the district level, the district should also be entrusted with the tasks of power distribution and fresh vegetables purchases because failure to entrust such tasks to the district level has often resulted in irregular power supplies which are often out of step with the growing season and waste fresh vegetables in the district which sometimes had to feed fish and hogs with thousands of tons of water cress while vegetable shortages were very acute in urban areas.

Regarding industry, the representative of the posts and telegraph equipment factories raised the question of the irregular supply of materials, which has hampered production, and increases in the cost of materials.



"Friends, at Gia Lam, Dong Anh District, the sixth constituency, National Assembly deputies paid great attention to voters' views. It may be said their views clearly reflect the fact that our people are highly patriotic, and are firmly confident in the leadership of the party and state. Therefore, in addition to advancing opinions on lingering difficulties in economic management, voters contributed views to be presented by the National Assembly deputies to the Council of State and Council of Ministers to help eliminate our state's current difficulties."

Friends, meeting with voters is routine work of National Assembly deputies, which is consistent with the statute promulgated by the National Assembly and the Council of State. The deputies were very much moved during the meeting. They all thought our people are a good people who are patriotic and love the party and socialism. Despite the difficulties facing them, all our people are upholding the spirit of collective mastery and are seeking ways, together with leading state organs, to resolve difficulties for the immediate future in order to take our country forward.

"Lawyer Tran Kiem Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly Legislation Committee, after taking note of the voters' views, promised that he would report all the people's views to the National Assembly. He repeatedly told us that it is difficult to find a good people like ours in the world. With such a people in our fatherland, we are confident, absolutely confident, that we will certainly overcome all trials and difficulties and successfully build socialism in our country under our party's leadership."

#### BRIEFS

BULGARIA COOPERATIVE DELEGATION'S VISIT -- A Bulgarian consumer cooperative delegation visited Vietnam 5-13 June at the invitation of the Vietnam Trade Cooperative's Management Committee. During its visit the Bulgarian delegation visited various cooperatives in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Thanh Hoa Province, exchanged views with Vietnamese officials on cooperation in goods exchange and processing of canned fruits. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 82 BK]

LAO PROVINCIAL PARTY DELEGATION -- A Lao party organization delegation of Attapeu Province recently paid a friendly visit to Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province. During its stay the Lao delegation met with Gia Lai-Cong Tum party organization officials to review tasks over the past 4 years and signed a new agreement on cooperation for the days ahead. It also visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Gia Lai-Cong Tum. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 82 BK]

JOB-TRAINING SCHOOLS -- Hanoi, 10 Jun (VNA) -- Vietnam now has 350 schools for job training totalling 120,000 seats and teaching 280 different trades and crafts. According to Hong Long, director of the General Department of Job Training, over the last 5 years, these schools have trained 650,000 workers and opened refresher courses for 230,000 others. The allsided cooperation between Vietnam and the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, in job training is developing satisfactorily, he said. Besides full-time schools run by the state, in the coming years many on-site courses will be opened at production establishments for the unskilled adult population, chiefly students who cannot proceed to higher education. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 10 Jun 82 OW]



ARMED SRV REFUGEES LAND ON NATUNA ISLAND

BK230328 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 23 (AFP) -- A group of armed Vietnamese dissidents have landed on Natuna Island in the South China Sea, it was reported here today.

A total of 56 Vietnamese, led by 2nd Lieutenant Pham Gian, landed on the island on Monday after they fled Vietnam because of "ideological differences," the Jakarta Daily MORDEKA (FREEDOM) reported [word indistinct].

Lt. Gian yesterday told the Indonesian communication minister, Marshal Rusmin Nuryadin, who visited the island that he and his group left their homeland because they had been gripped by "fear" under the present communist regime, the paper said.

Last week 46 Vietnamese refugees also landed on Natuna, the paper added but it did not say if they were also armed.

The weapons and ammunition carried by the dissident group have been seized by the Indonesian authorities on the island, the paper said.

Lt. Gian told Marshal Nuryadin that his group wanted to go to Australia where they wished to settle down.

Vietnamese "boat people" refugees are usually processed at a centre on Galang Island before leaving for a country prepared to accept them.

The lieutenant was quoted as saying that he was a former officer in the South Vietnamese army during the war and that he had been reactivated by the present regime.

Part of the Natuna group is the subject of a territorial dispute between Indonesia and Vietnam following deadlock in talks on delineating their common border on the islands.

A Defence Ministry spokesman, who confirmed the landing, said the authorities would investigate to find out if the armed dissidents were really refugees.

He said the fact that the men carried arms raised the possibility that they were government agents infiltrated among the refugees.

Answering a question, the spokesman said that as far as he could recall it was the first time that Vietnamese boat people had been found carrying weapons. The Indonesian authorities have been tightly supervising boat people arrivals following reports that some Vietnamese Government agents have been among them on a certain mission.

Marshal Nuryadin has inaugurated a small communications station at Ranai on Natuna to enable direct communication with other islands such as Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) and the Celebes.

Major General Iman Munandar, the governor of Riau Islands, which include Natuna, was quoted by the MERDEKA paper as saying that Natuna was important because of its strategic position.

MOKHTAR, SRV ENVOY DISCUSS NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

BK221346 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The proposed visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to Indonesia was one of the subjects discussed at a meeting between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and the Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia, Trinh, Xuan Lang, in Jakarta this morning. After the meeting, Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to Indonesia is expected to be made next October. The foreign minister on the occasion also denied that Vietnam has lodged a protest over the outcome of the recent ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore.

JAKARTA COMMENTS ON KHMER RESISTANCE COALITION

BK200844 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Kampuchean Resistance Coalition"]

[Text] ASEAN officials, attending the foreign ministers meeting in Singapore, said on Friday [18 June] that the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance factions have agreed to form a coalition government.

As we know, the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance factions consist of the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan, the Moulinaka group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] led by Son Sann.

According to the ASEAN officials, the three Kampuchean resistance factions will formally sign their agreement in Kuala Lumpur next week. With the signing of the agreement, negotiations between the three Kampuchean resistance factions, held over the last 2 years, will have ended successfully.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has already lasted nearly 4 years since it invaded Kampuchea at the end of 1978. The UN Security Council has not been able to end the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea because the Soviet Union was always ready to exercise its veto right. However, the UN General Assembly has more than once adopted resolutions with an overwhelming majority if not quite unanimous support, calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, although in practice it has not been carried out. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was launched after the big powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, lost their authority to settle conflicts between small countries. The October war in the Middle East in 1973 was the last conflict between small countries that could be settled peacefully with the cooperation of the big powers.

Although the conflict between North and South Vietnam appeared to be solved through a military settlement in 1975, the settlement of the conflict, in practice, was reached under the Paris Agreement in 1973 with U.S.-Soviet cooperation. But, following the October war in the Middle East in 1973, especially following the confrontation between OPEC and the oil importing Western industrialized countries, conflicts among small countries no longer reflected conflict for the sake of U.S. and Soviet interests. This has led to the consequence that there is no longer any cooperation between Washington and Moscow, and even if there was any, it would be powerless to solve the conflicts through the United Nations or otherwise. It is for this reason that, despite its resolutions, the United Nations has not been able to end the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which was launched 5 years after the 1973 October War in the Middle East.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has been frequently described as reflecting a conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and China, but since China still cannot be regarded as a big power like the Soviet Union, Beijing and Moscow would not be able to solve the Kampuchean problem. With this background, there was no other alternative for the Kampuchean resistance factions than to build up their own national strength to continue their revolution which the Vietnamese tried to stop as the Duke of Brunswick of Prussia tried to stop the French Revolution in 1792, and whose invasion was defeated in Valmy. The history of this French Revolution is still vividly remembered by the leaders of the Kampuchean resistance factions.

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